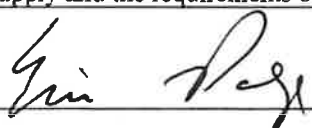
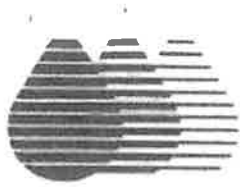


RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 28 AM 9: 56

Certification

| | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| <p><u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I</p> <p><u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV</p> <p><u>Water system serving less than 500 people must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV</p> | | <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p> |
| <p>Public Water Supply name(s):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JCUA - Helena Park Water System</p> | <p>7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0300026</p> | |
| <p>Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)</p> | | |
| <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:</p> | | |
| <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Email</p> | <p>*Add direct Web address (URL) here: https://jcua-ms.us/water-quality-report</p> <p>Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (228) 762-0119 for paper copy".</p> | |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.</p> | <p>Date(s) published:</p> | |
| <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, <u>water bills</u>, newsletter, etc.).</p> | <p>Date(s) notified:</p> | |
| | <p>Location distributed: Water Bills</p> | |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)</p> | <p>Date:</p> | |
| | <p>Locations posted:</p> | |
| <p>Certification</p> <p>This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.</p> | | |
| <p>Name:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> | <p>Title:</p> <p>JCUA - Executive Director</p> | <p>Date:</p> <p>5/5/2023</p> |
| <p>Submittal</p> | | |
| <p>Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.</p> <p>1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)</p> | | |



JACKSON COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY
Serving the People...Protecting the Environment

Directors

Thomas Eldridge • Jackson County
Andrew J. Elly • Moss Point
William Lanham • Gautier
Frank Mallette • Jackson County
Guy Moore • Pascagoula
Jerry Munro • Ocean Springs
Rickey Murphy • Jackson County

2022 Consumer Confidence Report Helena Park Water System 0300026

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water distribution system is supplied by a single groundwater well that withdraws water from the Miocene Aquifer System of the Pascagoula Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Sanitary Survey for the system was completed and no deficiencies were found. The Annual Inspection for your drinking water system has been completed and the system remains in full compliance with a rating of 4.7 out of 5.0

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

As a reminder, the Jackson County Utility Authority is governed by the Board of Directors which convenes open meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of each month beginning at 4:00 PM at our Administration Building Conference Room located at 1225 Jackson Avenue, Pascagoula, MS 39567. Additionally, we periodically schedule water, wastewater, laboratory, agricultural, and wildlife activities throughout the year and upon request. Weekly conservation activities are scheduled by the local chapter of the Audubon Society at our 1,500 acre land treatment facility. Our customer service number is (228) 266-2225. Visit our web page at www.jcua-ms.us.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. JCUA Helena Park Water System 0300026 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.35 | 2022 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 3.99 | NA | 3.99 | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .0376 | NA | .0376 | 2022 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | 4 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | .0005 | NA | .0005 | 2022 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .0005 | NA | .0005 | 2022 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 15 | NA | 15 | 2022 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .1 | NA | .1 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .08 | NA | .08 | 2022 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .02 | NA | .02 | 2022 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 2.5 | NA | 2.5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | .5 | 2 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 3 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.652 | .0005 | .001652 | 2022 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | .5 | NA | .5 | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .1 | 2022 | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2022 | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|-------------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variations and Exemptions | Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

| |
|---|
| For more information please contact: |
|---|

Contact Name: Eric Page, Executive Direct

Address: 1225 Jackson Ave

Pascagoula, MS 39567

Phone: 2287620119



Jackson County Utility Authority

PO Box 5129
Vanceleave, MS 39565
Phone: 228-762-0119

UTILITY BILL

CUSTOMER COPY

Keep this copy for your records

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Customer Name CALLEGAN, TRAYCEE | | | | Service Address 8421 GREENFIELDS RD | | | | |
| Bill Number 178895 | Bill Date 07/05/2023 | Account Number - Customer Number 45361 - 104316 | | Current Billing Due Date 07/15/2023 | | Disconnect Date 07/25/2023 | | |
| Charge Description | Meter Number | Previous Read Date | Current Read Date | Previous Reading | Current Reading | Read Code | Usage (1,000 gals.) | Charge Amount |
| Water - Residential (No Meter) | | | | | | | | 27.90 |

Failure to Receive Bill Does Not Release Customer from Obligation to Pay.

DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS

10 days Past Due, or any portion thereof:

Services are subject to disconnection without further notice. All delinquent charges including penalties must be paid in full at Jackson County Utility Authority through the accepted forms of payment by the business day immediately preceding the service disconnect date.

Disconnected Services:

All charges must be paid in full to restore services.

FEES

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Late Charge Fee | \$20.00 |
| Returned Checks | \$15.00 |
| ACH Return Fee | \$5.00 |
| Service Fee (Standard) | \$75.00 (If Applicable) |
| Delinquent Service Fee | \$75.00 (If Applicable) |
| Meter Tampering Fee | \$75.00 per hr + materials |

Account balances remaining after the specified monthly due date are subject to a late charge and will be considered delinquent. Past due payments that are made which do not include payment of the incurred penalty shall continue to be past due for collection purposes until the late charge is paid in full.

History Billed Usage

| Cycle | Usage |
|-------|-------|
| CURR | |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| READ CODE | Total Current Billing | 27.90 |
| A = Actual | Previous Balance | 27.90 |
| E = Estimate | Adjustments | 0.00 |
| F = Final | Less Payments Received | 27.90 |
| W = Water Co. Estimate | Total Due | \$27.90 |

2022 Consumer Confidence Report JCUA-Helena System Direct Link
https://www.jcuu-ms.us/documents/531/JCUA-Helena_Park_Water_System_2022.pdf

Jackson County Utility Authority Is An Equal Opportunity Employer & Utility Provider.

✂ Detach and return the portion below with your payment ✂



Jackson County Utility Authority

PO Box 5129
Vanceleave, MS 39565
Phone: 228-762-0119

UTILITY BILL

REMIT PORTION

Please write your Account Number on your check and enclose this portion of bill with your payment.

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Service Address 8421 GREENFIELDS RD | Bill Number 178895 | Account Number - Customer Number 45361 - 104316 | Due Date 07/15/2023 | Amount Due \$27.90 |
|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

CALLEGAN, TRAYCEE
8421 GREENFIELDS RD
Moss Point, MS 39562